





## Canadians to Vote July 8

## Trudeau, Two Rivals Mount 'Give-Em-Hell' Campaigns

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, June 3 (NYT).— "Campaigns are fun again," Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said recently, apparently exhilarated by the give-and-take of the heated, three-way election contest, one of Canada's hardest-fought in years.

Mr. Trudeau, whose minority government was voted out by the combined Parliament opposition

in mid-May, set a vigorous tone for the campaign at a preliminary rally of his Liberal party in Toronto.

"Give 'em hell," a supporter yelled during a speech by Mr. Trudeau.

"You give 'em hell," Mr. Trudeau came back, making a sweeping gesture that took in the whole friendly crowd.

Mr. Trudeau's opponents have responded in kind. The 54-year-old prime minister, a wealthy Montrealer once known more for his intellectual approach to politics than for campaigning, is challenged for the country's top executive office by Robert Stanfield, 60, is a Harvard Law School graduate with a lifelong political background. His father was once a lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia.

Rhodes Scholar

The third major figure in the July 8 election is David Lewis, a Polish-born Rhodes scholar and lawyer who heads the New Democratic party, a Socialist group. Mr. Lewis, in July, held the balance of power in the last Parliament.

Less significant on the national scene but a force in the key province of Quebec is René Charbonneau, 56, head of the Social Credit party, which had 15 seats in the last Parliament. All from Quebec, and which supported Mr. Trudeau.

Mr. Trudeau, perhaps encouraged by a Gallup Poll showing that 46 percent of those giving an opinion preferred Mr. Trudeau for prime minister, against only 22 percent for Mr. Stanfield, has taken the personal approach on the campaign trail—from Newfoundland through the central prairies to British Columbia.

Mr. Stanfield pounds on the theme of inflation, which reached a dizzying 10.4 percent in the last year under Mr. Trudeau's government. "Inflation is the problem," Mr. Trudeau says, in speech after speech, "but leadership is the issue."

Mr. Trudeau tries to turn the question of inflation back upon the opposition, which voted down a proposed budget that among other things would have abolished a 12 percent sales tax on shoes and clothing—and thus ousted the government.

On the streets of Vancouver, campaigner Trudeau stopped a woman who was coming out of a department store with a package. "You wouldn't have had to pay sales tax on that if we hadn't been defeated," he said to her. He poked at the parcel.

Like Mr. Stanfield, Mr. Lewis, as spokesman for the New Democratic party, has attacked Mr. Trudeau personally.

"In 1968, he was the bubbling swinger," Mr. Lewis said in Toronto, evoking Mr. Trudeau's image at that time, as a fun-loving bachelor prime minister.

"Then in 1972 he became the boring philosopher"—a reference to the disastrous campaign in which Mr. Trudeau's low-key approach was said to have helped lose the Liberal party's parliamentary majority—and now, in 1974, he's become the awkward pugilist.

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IN THE KNESSET—Golda Meir appears to be only one listening to speech of her successor, Yitzhak Rabin, as Defense Minister Moshe Dayan (left) seems asleep and Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir lost in thought.

## Starting With Childhood Games

## Russians Learn Early to Defend Country

By Murray Seeger

SAMARKAND, U.S.S.R., June 3 —Under a clear, star-filled spring sky, a half dozen 18-year-olds were enjoying their last night at home before leaving for their compulsory military training.

"Tomorrow we will be in the G.D.R. (East Germany), one of them said to two visitors. "That's a long trip. Look at Vanya. He is already in."

One of the group snatched the hat off Vanya's head to reveal the recently shaved bald head of a new recruit. Vanya smiled cautiously and put on his hat.

The next morning, along the same street, now dusty in the early spring heat, a couple of hundred young men straggled past in a loose formation led by four noncommissioned officers. Over their shoulders and in their hands they carried small bundles of their personal effects.

Twice a year, in spring and late fall, similar scenes are enacted all over the Soviet Union as young boys respond to the regular call-ups. Despite the Soviet penchant for secrecy, the movement of new recruits is conspicuous, because they must move in large numbers through civilian airports and train stations and use regular planes of the national airline, Aeroflot, to reach their destinations.

Many of the young boys bore the marks of coming from the deepest countryside, and their faces revealed the wide range of nationalities that make up the Soviet Union. A large proportion of them had already received the rudiments of military training from a standard program prepared in Moscow.

The Soviet Union not only maintains the world's largest uniformed army but supports it with a huge substructure which includes a sizable portion of the country's entire population.

The plan is carried out by the schools, the Pioneer youth group, which takes in youngsters for early Communist training at the age of 10, and the Young Communists (Komsomol), which continues the party training after the age of 14.

There are also the national physical-fitness program, Ready for Labor and Defense (RLD), which sponsors military-type exercise programs, including marksmanship for men and women, and the wide-ranging work of the Voluntary Committee for Assistance to the Armed Services (DOSAAF), and the civil defense force.

A Head Start While the programs are designed in part to give youngsters a head start for their required two years of army duty, the training also helps keep the general population ready to defend the country.

The official policy of détente with the Western democracies—which were for decades described as the country's biggest enemies—has not yet inspired the Soviet government to cut back either its huge military-preparedness program or its civil defense program.

At the same time, official propaganda is directed at keeping the residents of Asian areas of the country at an especially high state of alert against possible border incursions or attacks from China. Youngsters first play organized war games called *Zarnitsa* ("Lightning") and *Orlyonok* ("Young Eagle") in the Pioneers. Children are excused from school to engage in mock attacks on "enemy" positions. Others participate while camping during summer or winter.

War Games "Automatic-arms fire is heard and the explosion of grenades. From the shore of the bay to the highway a naval landing force pushes through to meet tanks coming from Leningrad," Leningrad's *Pravda* said in describing one such exercise.

More than 500 youngsters took part in that drill, sponsored by the Pioneers, just outside Leningrad.

When they are 14, youngsters

can join DOSAAF, which will teach them to drive and maintain cars, boats, trucks, tractors and motorcycles, to operate and maintain radios and electrical equipment, to make and design aircraft models, to parachute-jump and shoot, and to learn professions "which have military importance," according to the official description of the group.

Individuals can buy dogs of breeds suitable for military purposes from DOSAAF and participate in training programs for them. In return, the owners are qualified to receive extra living space.

DOSAAF has units at factories, institutions and farms and in residential neighborhoods.

"Spirit of Readiness" The group is expected to train citizens "in the spirit of constant readiness for defense of the interests of the socialist motherland," to give courses in military history and tactics, to prepare young people for military duty and help the development of civil defense facilities.

Youngsters are also taken on tours of battlefields and historic monuments to remind them of the struggles in Russian history to defeat invaders and also of the victory of the Bolsheviks over their enemies in the Russian Civil War.

To keep youngsters keyed up about defense after they have finished school and military service, the RLD program offers prizes for those who keep themselves physically fit.

A popular television program, "Come On, Lads," was devised to make various military skills popular by turning them into a national competition.

All toy stores have big displays of guns, tanks, military games and ship and airplane models. Not all parents are pleased with the omnipresence of guns and war propaganda. "We have quite enough guns in our lives," a father observed recently.

"I am not raising two boys to fight in any wars," a middle-aged mother added.

A young Russian pointed out that the war programs on television rarely show very much blood, violence or killing, despite the nature of the subject.

"The authorities don't want to raise a generation of pacifists," he said.

Adults are expected to participate in civil defense classes and to be prepared to go into action in the event of nuclear war or natural disasters. The minimum course of instruction covers 20 hours.

"Training of the population in methods of defense against mass-scale annihilation weapons also includes the active moral and psychological readiness of the Soviet people for a possible grim testing," the military newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star) said in an editorial.

Los Angeles Times.

## Rabin Wins Premier Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

government paid a courtesy call on Israeli President Ephraim Katsir in his modern, official residence. They posed for a group picture, drank a glass of champagne and chatted amiably for 20 minutes.

Mr. Rabin's installation brings to an end a period of political turmoil in Israel that began Dec. 31, when the Labor party won a narrow plurality in national elections.

Mrs. Meir managed to form a government but was forced to resign on April 11. Mr. Rabin won the party's nomination to succeed her on April 22 but needed six weeks to put together a workable coalition.

It is composed of the Labor party, the Independent Labor party and the newly created Civil Rights Movement and has a 61-seat majority in the 120-seat Knesset.

Of the 51 Labor party members, only one abstained in tonight's voting. He was Mordechai Ben Porat, a close associate of Gen. Dayan, who has denounced the Rabin government as too dovish in foreign policy matters. He is expected to resign his Knesset seat shortly.

Some prominent members of Mr. Rabin's cabinet are Yigal Allon, deputy premier and foreign minister; Shimon Peres, defense; Yehoshua Rabinowitz, finance; Haim Bar-Lev, commerce; Haim Zadok, justice; Aharon Uzan, agriculture, and Shlomo Hilik, police.

Russia, China Played Roles

(Continued from Page 1)

ident Lon Nol of Cambodia in October, 1972, when he said he had assurances from Hanoi that the Vietnam cease-fire would include Cambodia. Mr. Sautz said that one article of the agreement with Hanoi was drafted in such a way as to allow continued American air operations in Cambodia and Laos.

House Votes Resolution

WASHINGTON, June 3 (Reuters).—The House of Representatives today approved a nonbinding resolution opposing any consideration of foreign aid or accommodation with North Vietnam and the Viet Cong until they do more to account for American servicemen still listed as missing in Indochina.

About 1,000 men, many of them fliers whose planes are believed to have crashed, are still listed as missing in action in North and South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

Irish Militant Dies After Fast In British Jail

LONDON, June 3 (Reuters).—An Irish republican activist who had been on a hunger strike for more than two months died in a prison hospital tonight, the Home Office announced.

Michael Gaughan, 34, was sentenced to seven years in jail for his part in a London bank robbery. The Home Office said he had developed pneumonia yesterday at Parkhurst Jail, Isle of Wight, where he had been on a hunger strike since March 31.

Like sisters Marion and Dolores Price and Gerard Kelly, all convicted for last year's London car bombings, he had started the fast because he wanted to be transferred to a jail in Northern Ireland.

The weak condition of the Price sisters, who have been on a hunger strike since November and were forced to stop May 17, was reported unchanged today.

Highway 22, also jailed in connection with the car bombings, ended his fast today.

El Al Wildcat Strike

TEL AVIV, June 3 (Reuters).—Two hundred El Al Airlines mechanics staged a wildcat strike at Ben-Gurion International Airport for several hours this morning, causing a delay in the departure of El Al planes.

## Portuguese Clergy Attack For Supporting Dictators

By Paul Hofmann

LISBON, June 3 (NYT).—The church in this Catholic nation is being torn by charges that bishops and priests collaborated with the former authoritarian regime and even with the secret police.

Since the military coup of April 25, which overthrew the government of Premier Marcello Caetano, calls for "soul-searching" within the church have been issued by pastoral councils and other groups in the clergy and laity.

In one of the most radical statements published so far, more than 500 Catholic priests in Oporto, the country's second city, urged all the bishops to resign.

Hierarchy Accused

The Oporto declaration accused the church hierarchy of having remained silent about the oppression, police tortures and colonial wars under the former regime.

The statement demanded public denunciation of all members of the clergy who had cooperated with the secret police. The armed forces movement that engineered the coup immediately disbanded the secret of the meetings and known members. Almost 1,000 former secret police officers and agents are in prison awaiting trial, but many are believed to be still at large.

The group in Oporto charged that "with rare exceptions, the present Portuguese bishops have collaborated with the former regime, both by carrying out its orders or defending its ideology, and by deciding not to denounce its many insults to human dignity, which ranged from providing moral cover for war to open protection of capitalist exploitation."

The Oporto statement was drawn up in three sessions held last month in a convent in that city. One of the meetings was attended by the bishop of Oporto, the Most Rev. Antonio Ferreira Gomes, who has become Portugal's most popular churchman.

Bishop Ferreira Gomes was an outspoken opponent of the late dictator, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, who exiled him for nearly 10 years. The bishop was allowed to return from Spain four years ago.

Another prelate with great popularity now is the bishop of Nampula, Mozambique, the Most Rev. Manuel Vieira Pinto. He had been expelled from the African territory shortly before the collapse of the rightist regime because he had shown sympathy for the rebels of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique.

Bishop Vieira Pinto, recently visited Rome and had an audience with Pope Paul VI. Both the bishop of Oporto and

Caetano Will Head Brazil Law Institute

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 3 (AP).—Marcello Caetano, the exiled Portuguese premier, will head the Institute of Comparative Law at Guanabara University, the university announced.

Mr. Caetano, whose government was overthrown by the military in April, first was exiled to the Portuguese island of Madeira and then permitted to reside in Brazil. Also in Brazil is Adm. Americo Thomaz, the ousted president of Portugal.

Study Finds Food-Price Rise Trails General Inflation Rate

WASHINGTON, June 3 (UPI).—Consumers in many parts of the world finally are getting some relief from last year's boom in food prices, an Agriculture Department report indicates.

While the report showed that food prices in 14 major capital cities generally rose between March and May, it also showed that, for the first time in more than a year, food-price increases in "several major economies" have been smaller than inflationary gains in other consumer products.

In general, many of the factors that led to higher prices last year are less likely to dominate the market this year, department officials said.

They said that large crops in many major producing countries are primarily responsible for the improved consumer outlook.

Median Prices

The survey of prices of 14 separate food items in the 14 capital cities indicated that median prices for 10 of the items—including boneless sirloin steak, pork chops and bacon—were higher than in March. Only two foods, boneless chuck roast and eggs, were cheaper.

Two others, white bread and onions, were unchanged from March.

According to the survey, the median price of boneless sirloin

rose from \$2.41 a pound in March to a record \$2.70 early month. Prices in Tokyo rose from \$10.81 a pound in March to \$14.70 last month.

The 14-city shopping survey showed that prices for items differ widely around world. In Brazil, for example, boneless sirloin was \$11.4 a pound compared with \$2.38 in Paris, \$2.58 in Washington and \$4.10 in Stockholm.

White bread prices ranged 21 cents a loaf in Buenos Aires to 65 cents in Bonn, 33 cents in Washington, 82 cents in Berlin and 68 cents in Stockholm.

The 14 cities surveyed were Bonn, Brasilia, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Canberra, Copenhagen, London, Ottawa, Paris, Stockholm, The Hague, and Washington.

White House U Goes to Mideast For Nixon Trip

WASHINGTON, June 3 (UPI).—A team of White House staff left for the Middle East to prepare for a trip by President Nixon. An announcement of President's itinerary is expected tomorrow.

The team, numbering 10, will visit the Middle East and will visit each of the half or so countries that Mr. Nixon will be touring.

Officials said that the House is preparing to announce Mr. Nixon's intention to be the first American President to make an extensive tour of the Middle East.

His journey is expected to begin next week and last to 10 days with stops in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan, Syria and Iraq.

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## Peru Party Banned; Official Is Exiled

LIMA, Peru, June 3 (AP).—A major political party was outlawed in Peru and one of its leaders ordered deported last weekend in what observers interpreted as a toughening stand by President Juan Velasco against critics of his military regime.

The action was taken against the Action Popular, a party of moderate leftist views, founded by ex-President Fernando Belaunde Terry, whose constitutional government was overthrown by Mr. Velasco five years ago. The party has been demanding the Peru return to constitutional government. Its secretary-general, Javier Orlandini, was ordered deported.

Meanwhile, nearly 100,000 persons attended the funeral today of the seventh victim of the bomb, which exploded in a trash can in Brescia's main square Tuesday. The dead man, a 25-year-old teacher, was among 94 persons hospitalized after the blast.

The police reported that during the funeral an anonymous tip led them to the discovery of a homemade device in the basement of a local bank. Police doubted that the device, a can filled with explosives, could have exploded.

Los Angeles Times.

## Italy Finds Signs Of Rightist Role In Abductions

BRESCIA, Italy, June 3 (AP).—The police investigating the bombing and death of seven persons here a week ago said today that they believed rightist extremists groups financed themselves through kidnapping for ransom.

The police found 380 million lire (\$600,000) in cash along with explosives in the hideout of the seventh victim of the bomb, which exploded in a trash can in Brescia's main square Tuesday. The dead man, a 25-year-old teacher, was among 94 persons hospitalized after the blast.

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Los Angeles Times.

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## Executive Meeting

## Group of Governors Urges Nixon to Surrender Data

By David S. Broder

ATLANTA, June 3 (UPI)—A group of governors, including President Nixon yesterday, urged him to surrender data on the White House tape recordings and other impeachment evidence to the courts and to face the consequences.

The group, which included Governor Jimmy Carter of Georgia, Governor Ronald Reagan of California, and two Republican state senators, urged Nixon to surrender the data.

McCall disclosed that he was discussing a possible "partial" presidential pardon with such diverse figures as former Minnesota Sen. George A. McGovern and George J. Mitchell, former governor of Maine. He argued that the pardon was "a ludicrous move" which "will prove nothing at all."

He also said that the pardon would be "a terrible alternative" to the issue dominated by the joining of the six governors to the "Meet the Press" show today, the state executives of parties are trying to demonstrate during their session here the state capitals have the taste of Washington's fairs.

Nixon, Ford Absent

At the first time in many years, neither the President nor Vice-President is appearing at the conference program, and chairman and host, Washington, Republican Gov. Daniel J. Evans, argued yesterday that "in the midst of national turmoil, the President and his leaders may very well be sort of the bedrock of political system."

parting from the custom of joining on the problems in their relationship with the federal government, Gov. Evans has designated the conference to show off the state of the nation, a conference which he said is characterized by both fiscal prosperity and political stability.

crisis politics is being subjected at the conference to dis-

peachment Unit Proposes,

disagrees on Who Disposes

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—On hand, Rep. Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, the House Judiciary Committee's ranking Republican, said that serving President Nixon with subpoenas is "as because the committee has a way to enforce them."

On the other hand, Rep. George Brown, D-Calif., said, "We have the ultimate power to enforce the removal of the President from office."

the committee, in conducting impeachment inquiry, has advised Nixon with four subpoenas and found him to be in noncompliance with three of them.

The fourth subpoena seeks White House materials, issued today, has a deadline for compliance of June 10. Mr. Nixon has cited executive privilege to protect the confidentiality of the presidency, but he will not comply with it with any other subpoenas the committee might issue in the future.

Options Considered

as this means the committee engaged in a useless exercise?

S. Judge Denies

Alley's Request

for Army's Data

WASHINGTON, Ga., June 3 (AP)—Judge John Lewis today denied a request by William Calley's attorneys for the production of the report of the Army's investigation of the My Lai massacre.

The denial was the first round in a series of legal battles in all arguments before the U.S. district court.

The request was one of five motions in which Calley's attorneys sought accounts of witnesses obtained in the investigation of the slaying of the My Lai massacre.

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COMPARING NOTES—Kentucky Gov. Wendell Ford (right) chatting with Alexander Lyashko (left) at the Pacific Science Center in Seattle on Sunday. Mr. Lyashko's title is chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukraine, which is more or less equivalent to governor of a U.S. state. He compared the population of his "state," 48 million, with that of Kentucky, 3.25 million. Gov. Ford is there for a governors' conference.

## In Ellsberg Case Break-In

## Colson Pleads Guilty, Will Aid Prosecution

(Continued from Page 1)

A White House compromise offer to let defendants look through the materials and pick out what is relevant, with Mr. Nixon retaining the final decision as to what can be released without jeopardizing national security.

Judge Gesell rejected this proposal. He said that the final decision on the materials' release was up to the courts alone and, "if the court determines that production is required of any document, that document must be produced."

However, he accepted the offer to allow the materials to be examined and ordered that this be done promptly so that he can review the materials and rule on whether they are relevant to the trial.

He scheduled another hearing for Friday morning, the day after the subpoena falls due.

Colson's guilty plea reduced the number of defendants in the Ellsberg case break-in trial to four, including former top White House aide John Ehrlichman and three of the original Watergate burglars, Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker and Eugenio Martinez. Charges against another defendant, Daniel Ellsberg, were dropped.

In his guilty plea, Colson told the court: "My motives and purpose were to neutralize Dr. Ellsberg as an anti-war speaker. It didn't matter to me that he was facing serious criminal charges."

Deputy special prosecutor William Merrill said that the scheme involved "what can only be described as a seditious and libelous memorandum" written about Ellsberg and his lawyers and leaked to the news media. Mr. Merrill added that Colson wanted to have the Ellsberg case "tried in the newspapers."

The deputy prosecutor said that the burglary of the psychiatrist's office was "just an extension of an attempt to get dirt on Ellsberg."

Two Indictments

On March 7, Colson was indicted on two counts of conspiring to violate the civil rights of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist, charges carrying a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

On March 1, he had been indicted on two counts of conspiracy and obstruction of justice in the Watergate cover-up, charges carrying a maximum of 10 years in prison and a \$15,000 fine. These indictments will be quashed in return for the guilty plea entered today.

After today's court session, Colson issued a statement saying: "I have watched, with very heavy heart, the country I love being torn apart by the most divisive and bitter controversy in our nation's history. I want to contribute to that resolution, no matter whom it may help, no matter whom it may hurt."

He also said that, as a criminal case defendant, he now knew how it felt to be the subject of news leaks.

"It is wrong, whether it was done to him (Ellsberg), to me or to others," he said of such leaks. Colson's guilty plea caught other defendants in the Ellsberg case break-in completely by surprise.

An attorney for one of the four

Spanish TV Planning

1st Political Debate

MADRID, June 3 (UPI)—For the first time in its history the government-run television network may air a debate by candidates for a political office, the Europa Press agency said today.

Europa Press said the debate would take place if the three candidates accept an invitation from the director general of television and radio. They are seeking the office of procurator (representative) to the Spanish Cortes (parliament) from the Balearic Islands.

Sen. Javits to Run Again

WASHINGTON, June 3 (UPI)—Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., announced his candidacy for reelection today. Sen. Javits, 70, has served 17 years in the Senate.

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## On Powers of Husbands, Parents Court Shuns Ruling on Abortion Consent Issue

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The Supreme Court today declined to decide whether husbands can veto abortions sought by their wives.

The court also refused to consider whether the consent of parents is needed before a minor daughter may have an abortion.

The issues were presented in two appeals from Florida, where a three-judge panel voided the state spouse and parental-consent requirements.

Eighteen other states require consent of either the husband or parents, or of one or the other, depending on the circumstances, for abortions.

The Supreme Court refused to consider the issues on the ground that a separate appeal is still pending in a lower federal court.

Other Actions

In other action today the court:

• Refused to review a lower court decision ordering a hearing on whether James Earl Ray should be permitted to withdraw his plea of guilty to the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

• Ruled that Corning Glass Works violated federal law and discriminated against women employees by perpetuating a pay system under which men were encouraged to work nights for which they received a differential. They were, in effect, paid more for the same work performed by women during the day for less pay.

• Upheld the conviction of the former West Virginia officials who were found guilty of vote fraud under an 1870 civil rights law.

• Declined to review a lower court order blocking disposal of

the assets of a company controlled by fugitive financier Robert Vesco.

The Florida abortion law was challenged by four pregnant women who filed suit under pseudonyms and by Pamela Harris, an abortion counselor in Miami, and Dr. Lynn Carmichael, a Miami physician.

The three-judge federal court declared the law unconstitutional but refused to issue an injunction blocking its enforcement. Both the plaintiffs and the state appealed.

The Supreme Court declined to rule on whether the declaratory judgment invalidating the act was correct but said the lower court acted properly on procedural grounds in declining to

issue an injunction preventing state officials from enforcing the statute "because it was anticipated that the state would respect the declaratory judgment."

"A state which has no power to regulate abortions in certain areas simply cannot constitutionally grant power to husbands and parents to regulate in those areas," the lower court said in its decision.

States requiring consent of either the husband or the parents, depending on the circumstances, are Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Utah and Washington.

Delaware, Missouri, New Mexico and Texas have no requirement for the husband's consent but do require consent of the parents in the case of minors. Idaho requires the husband's consent but not that of parents.

Other Actions

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The Florida abortion law was challenged by four pregnant women who filed suit under pseudonyms and by Pamela Harris, an abortion counselor in Miami, and Dr. Lynn Carmichael, a Miami physician.

The three-judge federal court declared the law unconstitutional but refused to issue an injunction blocking its enforcement. Both the plaintiffs and the state appealed.

The Supreme Court declined to rule on whether the declaratory judgment invalidating the act was correct but said the lower court acted properly on procedural grounds in declining to

issue an injunction preventing state officials from enforcing the statute "because it was anticipated that the state would respect the declaratory judgment."

"A state which has no power to regulate abortions in certain areas simply cannot constitutionally grant power to husbands and parents to regulate in those areas," the lower court said in its decision.

States requiring consent of either the husband or the parents, depending on the circumstances, are Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Utah and Washington.

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## A Steady Course for Europe

This is a bad time for the Senate to heed the annual call of Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., to legislate a large unilateral cut in the 300,000-man American force in Europe. With the Mideast mercifully receding as an issue in separating the Atlantic nations, it would be unwise to subject NATO to a harsh new blow affecting not only the quality of Atlantic relations but the security of the alliance. Then, East-West talks on reducing forces in East and West Europe are proceeding in Vienna. For the United States alone to pull the plug on West Europe, even as the talks have proven to be an effective vehicle for allied consultation and joint East-West exploration of the complex issues involved, would be, we believe, little short of desertion. Moreover, Mr. Nixon is about to go to Moscow: He is enough in the soup for reasons of his own making to make eminently unwise a move further reducing the general authority he brings to the summit.

The European allies can, indeed, be vexing critics. All too often they fail to act on what would seem to be their own self-interest in making it easier for the United States to remain a faithful ally—although recently, it should be noted, the West Germans have taken major steps in one sensitive area, offsetting the dollars lost by the United States in keeping its troops in West Germany. The question, however, is whether the United States can afford to indulge the fatigue and irritation which Europeans sometimes induce. We believe the answer is no. The Atlantic relationship remains America's fundamental overseas tie, strengthened by links of culture and tradition. But it is sustainable only by constant attention to Europe's welfare and independence. Europe came out

of World War II devastated and unable thereafter to care adequately for itself in the big-power world. This is at once Europe's burden and America's. It makes it all the more necessary for the United States, in such a critical matter as the presence of military forces, to act in concert with Europe and not by itself.

Sen. Mansfield quite properly believes that the level of U.S. forces in Europe ought to reflect the improvements in political relations which travel under the general name of détente. Détente can proceed, however, only if Europeans have the confidence which those forces impart. There is nothing magical militarily about a given level of forces, but there is something "magical" politically: The current level has come to represent the steadiness of the American guarantee. It is psychological, but psychology, after all, is central to politics.

Soviet-American détente, as the Europeans well know, is still in an early and tentative state. Europeans can also see that the SALT talks, which compose the basic framework of their security, are in a particularly tentative state. The economic uncertainties bred by world inflation add to European anxieties. In such circumstances, it is really quite wrong to look at the U.S. troop level in Europe as though it were the only card in play. In the absence of a decision to demobilize any troops brought home, moreover, a strong case can be made for leaving them in Europe, where they do double duty, political as well as military.

The House turned down a Mansfield-type amendment the other day by a substantial margin. We hope the Senate will do the same. This is a good time to tell the world America is seeking a steady course.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Facing the Oil Threat

Members of the international oil cartel—the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries—are concerned about the way world inflation is cutting into the real increase in income they achieved by quadrupling crude oil prices. That enormous increase itself exacerbated world inflation; if the oil producers now tried to catch up by raising their prices still higher, they would only make the inflationary spiral spin faster.

To escape this dilemma—and shift the onus to the private oil companies—OPEC is now considering a plan to raise oil taxes rather than prices when the present posted price of crude oil expires July 1. The cartel's secretary-general, Abderrahman Khene, has said a tax increase would enable the oil-exporting countries to "reap the windfall profits" now accruing to Western oil companies. Tax increases of the kind some OPEC members want to impose on the oil companies could yield them \$30 billion or more—on top of the increase of about \$70 billion they have already gained in 1974 alone.

It would be ironic indeed if the oil companies, having spent a fortune in advertising and public relations campaigns to convince Western voters and legislators that their profits were not excessive, should now see those profits siphoned off by the OPEC countries. The big international oil companies clearly have far more leverage in their home countries than in the Middle East and North Africa.

Until now the oil companies have had little or no motivation to resist the oil car-

tel's skyrocketing prices, which provided a bonanza for both oil companies and oil-exporting countries, with Western consumers paying the bills. But if the OPEC countries should now deprive the oil companies of their profits, the companies would soon discover their common interest with the oil-consuming countries.

The possibility that OPEC will again raise oil taxes and prices, and cut production to reinforce such a move, emphasizes the necessity of greater Western cooperation to prevent world monetary chaos. Even if the oil-exporting states increase oil taxes alone, the additional flow of billions of dollars to the Middle East would further jeopardize an already perilous international financial situation. But the Western countries will be unable to restrain the buildup of capital in the oil-exporting countries unless they develop a cooperative program for conserving oil and increasing alternative sources of energy.

Such a program is emerging from the energy coordinating group, set up in Washington last February. The meeting of the group in Brussels later this month should show progress toward long-range goals for production research and sharing. It is also essential that the consuming countries achieve closer collaboration to deal with immediate risks—such as a threat of production cuts by OPEC to firm up softening oil prices. Should that happen, it is crucial that the Western countries not scramble and panic again, as they did when the Arabs first launched their oil weapon last fall.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Mrs. Gandhi's Victory

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, India's perpetually embattled prime minister, scored an impressive victory last week with the collapse of a 20-day crippling rail strike.

Although the government's tough tactics, especially the imprisonment of thousands of strike leaders, are open to criticism, there is little question that Mrs. Gandhi's firm stand has staved off intolerable near-inflationary pressures. Had New Delhi bowed to the demands of two million rail workers for a doubling of their wages, the resultant scramble for comparable increases in other sectors could have wrecked the struggling Indian economy.

Like India's recent nuclear explosion, which drew criticism abroad but praise at home, her triumph over the rail union will no doubt give the Indian leaders sagging prestige a badly needed boost. She will

require every ounce of authority this latest show of grit and determination may have gained for her to deal with the unresolved problems which continue to threaten India's stability and survival as a practicing democracy.

For while it is no small thing to tame the atom and India's military labor chiefs claim all in the course of 10 days, Mrs. Gandhi's most formidable challenge remains unmastered. That is the population explosion which continues to increase the number of Indians by 14 million each year, faster than any government in New Delhi can hope to provide food and jobs for.

Unless the full force of Mrs. Gandhi's leadership and of Indian talent is focused effectively on this fundamental problem, all of her other triumphs could turn to ashes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### The U.S. and Europe

Weakened by inflation, scolded by Kissinger, the Nine are no longer observing the rules of their community. . . . Henry Kissinger's remark two months ago about the "illegitimacy" of most European governments is not as anodyne as was said. If the biggest country in the world questions the legitimacy of the governments of its allies, will it

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 4, 1899

PARIS—After years of studies, revisions, charges, countercharges, suits, counter-suits, bitterness and social strife leading to an almost political division of the country, Captain Alfred Dreyfus is to be retried by court-martial. It is a great victory for the defenders of Captain Dreyfus, for the very fact of a retrial means that there is sufficient doubt that he committed high treason by passing military secrets to a foreign power.

#### Fifty Years Ago

June 4, 1924

NEW YORK—Nixon, committed to the United States, has a regular annual increase, according to some figures for 1923 prepared by the Prudential Insurance Co. Of 10 Americans in every 100 had been married in 1923, as compared with 100 in the year before. In all these years, the number of marriages in the United States has been increasing. The number of marriages in 1923 was 1,000,000. The number of marriages in 1924 was 1,000,000. The number of marriages in 1925 was 1,000,000. The number of marriages in 1926 was 1,000,000. The number of marriages in 1927 was 1,000,000. The number of marriages in 1928 was 1,000,000. The number of marriages in 1929 was 1,000,000. The number of marriages in 1930 was 1,000,000. The number of marriages in 1931 was 1,000,000. The number of marriages in 1932 was 1,000,000. The number of marriages in 1933 was 1,000,000. The number of marriages in 1934 was 1,000,000. The number of marriages in 1935 was 1,000,000. The number of marriages in 1936 was 1,000,000. 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## Sen. Buckley Joins Eskimos In Arctic Circle Whale Hunt

By Michael T. Kaufman

POINT HOPE, Alaska (NTT)—With warm affection, Sen. James Buckley made farewell last week to the Eskimo whaling crew with whom he had spent a week living on the ice of the Chukchi Sea above the Arctic Circle.

"You have all been wonderful," said the 51-year-old senator, who

had been invited to this village by an old Eskimo friend. Point Hope is an outpost of 370 whose subsistence and culture are dependent upon the bowhead whale in much the same way as the survival of the Plains Indian was dependent on the buffalo.

"You folks bring us luck," beamed Claudia Tuzoyluk, the wife of the captain of the whaling crew. "For more than a month the 15 men, women and children of the crew had camped out while hunting the bowhead. But they had not killed a whale until two days after Mr. Buckley, a Conservative from New York, arrived with Laura Berg, an Alaskan native leader from Fairbanks."

### Two Harpoon Thrusts

Then one day, the crew's captain, Seymour Tuzoyluk, spotted the arched hump of a bowhead whale surfacing 150 yards from shore. Swiftly his men sped their skiboat into the water and within two minutes Mr. Tuzoyluk had killed the whale by throwing two detonating harpoons into its back.

However, as the boatmen strained to drag their catch ashore, the harpoons worked themselves free and the whale fell to the bottom. All day the crew grappled for it in 25 fathoms of water.



Sen. James Buckley holding an Arctic bird he picked up when it had trouble taking off from the ice.

Members of Seymour Tuzoyluk's crew (in boat) bringing in the bowhead whale they killed, lost and then retrieved off Point Hope, Alaska. The men on shore are members of other crews who helped beach and butcher the whale.

Finally they had to give up as the pack ice—a vast expanse of floating crags that stretched to the horizon—moved in to cover the open water and the whale. It appeared that the animal, whose meat would have fed this entire village for a year, was lost. But then at 3 a.m. several days later, Mrs. Tuzoyluk burst into the tent where the senator was sleeping with four of the younger crew members.

"They got whale," she called, ringing a bell to alert the members of the crew camped out over 20 miles. Quickly the tent

emptied and everyone trotted to the edge of the ice. A shift of the wind had pushed the ice mass that had covered the whale to the west and even though the shoreline had been radically altered, the men knew where to look. Hooks that they had fashioned the day before from iron rods caught the flukes, and the body of the whale, buoyed by gases formed by putrefaction, came easily to the surface, floating belly up.

For the next 30 hours (sawed men from eight whaling camps butchered the whale and placed

800-pound loads of meat on sleds drawn by special tractor. The meat was then stored in a natural underground freezer dug out of the permafrost.

Through touch of this time, Sen. Buckley watched and marveled at the energy, ingenuity and cooperation of the men.

He observed that he was to take part in a panel at the 30th Yale reunion, the subject of which was to be "The American Dream: Is More Still Better?"

"In Point Hope, it seems that which is best has very little to do with material possessions," the

senator said. "We are among the poorest of nations in on people's living standards, but their sense of community and their hard work and ingenuity have made them a nation of winners."

Sen. Buckley has four sons and four daughters. He was born in New York City and attended the University of California and the University of Michigan. He has been a member of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. He is a member of the U.S. Olympic Committee and the U.S. Olympic Team. He is a member of the U.S. Olympic Team and the U.S. Olympic Committee.

## Haiti's Political Atmosphere Improves Under Jean-Claude

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, June 3 (NTT)—Three years after the death of President Francois Duvalier, the dictator's son and heir is firmly in power and assuming an ever-larger role in the day-to-day government of the impoverished Caribbean nation.



Jean-Claude Duvalier

Although he is only 32 years old, Jean-Claude Duvalier the President for life, has already demonstrated his grasp of the politics of survival by purging the regime of overambitious or potentially threatening elements. He has also gained a strong following among representatives of foreign governments and international development agencies by emphasizing the need to attack the country's critical economic and social problems.

Foreign tourists, who were frightened away by the Duvalier regime in the 1960s, are now flocking to Haiti in record numbers. While many Haitian exiles have returned home.

Even some Haitians who were uncompromising opponents of "Papa Doc" Duvalier now concede that young Duvalier has improved the political atmosphere since his father's death on April 21, 1971. "He's a serious young man who seems to be trying hard," a politically independent Haitian said.

### Debate Is Possible

Open criticism of the government is still not heard and would be unwise. There is now little risk, however, in discussing the government's shortcomings in private or even debating economic and social problems in public.

But while political repression has eased and the economy is beginning to recover from a decade of stagnation, the Duvalier family has won virtually no more challenges to its monopoly of power than did the late dictator during his violent 14-year rule of this tiny black republic.

Opposition parties are still banned and Jean-Claude and his influential mother, Mrs. Simone Ovide Duvalier, have nevertheless quickly smothered any emerging power groups within the regime itself. Adopting the tactics of his father, the young President has also made frequent cabinet changes, so that no ad-

verser or minister feels secure in his job or independently powerful.

The family's obsession with security remains unchanged. The President has disbanded his father's brutal and unpopular private militia, the so-called Tonton Macoute, but an elite army battalion known as the Leopards was created in 1971 and trained by U.S. veterans, to cope with possible invasions, uprisings or guerrilla activities.

Although at least 150 political prisoners are still held in the Port-au-Prince prison, most have been there since the previous regime. "Those who have gone to jail under Jean-Claude were all involved in some concrete anti-government activity," a foreign diplomat said. "No one has been arrested for his ideas."

## Luna-22 Is Orbiting Moon, Russian Reports

MOSCOW, June 3 (UPI)—The Soviet Luna-22 spacecraft, launched Wednesday, went into orbit of the moon yesterday, Tass news agency said today.

Western space experts said last week they expect the craft will attempt a landing from moon orbit. The Russians have made six moon landings in the last five years, the most recent 18 months ago.

## Metal From Pipes Blamed

## Study Links Corrosive Factor In Soft Water, Heart Disease

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, June 3 (NTT)—A statistical study of municipal water supplies in 94 American cities has linked a corrosive factor in water to fatal heart attacks.

According to the investigators who did the study, the corrosive factor exerts its greatest damage in soft water by attacking pipes. They said that it released metals in trace amounts that, over a period of decades, damages the heart and its arteries.

The corrosive factor was cited by the investigators, Dr. Henry Schroeder, a physiologist at Dartmouth Medical School in Hanover, N.H., and Luke Kraemer, Mr. Kraemer is a student at Brattleboro, Vt., High School and is a mathematical whiz, according to Dr. Schroeder. Their report appears in the June issue of the Archives of Environmental Health, which the American Medical Association publishes in Chicago.

The investigators said that, although they had not identified

the precise factor that was toxic to the heart, cadmium and sodium metals headed their list of suspects.

### Leader in Research

Dr. Schroeder is a leader among the investigators whose research during the last 15 years has shown a greater occurrence of heart attacks in populations using soft water than in those relying on hard water. There are also fewer deaths from heart attacks in hard-water areas than in soft-water regions.

Soft water, which is low in calcium and magnesium salts, tends to be more acidic than hard water. Distilled water, for example, is 100 percent soft.

Dr. Schroeder said in an interview that he considered the findings independent of dietary factors like cholesterol that others have linked to heart attacks.

The hard and soft-water findings have drawn the attention of the World Health Organization of officials who are coordinating studies about the interrelationships between heart disease and trace metals with scientists around the world.

Changes made in the water supplies in England and Wales for reasons independent of these findings have strengthened the theory that a water factor plays a key role in heart disease. Heart attack death rates generally showed a favorable effect in the towns where water had become harder and an unfavorable effect in the towns where British officials had made the water softer.

### Death Rates Rise

In Key West, Fla., an unpublished study has found that heart attack death rates increased when the city used soft water from the mainland and then decreased when Key West reverted to harder well water, Dr. Schroeder said.

While hard water generally is not corrosive, soft water it stands in pipes overnight, first drawing of soft water in the morning such as for coffee-making often contains dissolved metals.

If these findings are confirmed by investigators elsewhere, then, Dr. Schroeder said, the solution would be to add lime to harden water supplies and make them noncorrosive. Meanwhile, Dr. Schroeder suggested that persons who live in areas with soft water might let the water run in the morning for a long enough period to clear the pipes of standing water.

## 10 Russians Set For Shipwreck

MOSCOW, June 3 (UPI)—Ten Soviet scientists and seamen are going to find out the hard way how it feels to be shipwrecked.

The Tass news agency said the men will spend next month aboard a rubber raft in the Barents Sea in an experiment to test merchant marine life-saving equipment. They will eat mainly plankton and fish, and collect rainwater for drinking. Tass said there will be a minimum supply of fresh water, food and medicine aboard, but the men will only be able to use it "in most critical situations."

## Sir Arnold Lunn, 86, Developer of Slalom, Is Dead

LONDON, June 3 (UPI)—Sir Arnold Lunn, 86, a pioneer of modern Alpine skiing and developer of the slalom, died yesterday, his family announced.

Sir Arnold, one of the earliest English ski enthusiasts, set up the first modern slalom on the practice slopes of Murren, Switzerland, in 1922.

He was also responsible for drafting the downhill-slalom racing rules that were accepted by the International Federation of Ski in 1930.

With Dr. Walter Amstutz he made the first ski ascent of the Eiger in 1924.

He was also a prolific writer, turning out more than 50 books ranging from Alpine skiing to philosophy and Roman Catholicism, to which he was a convert.

### Emma Hurtado Rivera

MEXICO CITY, June 3 (AP)—Emma Hurtado Rivera, 68, widow of Mexican muralist Diego Rivera, died yesterday, her brother said.

### Messali Hadj

PARIS, June 3 (AP)—Messali Hadj, 76, a pioneer of the Algerian independence movement who fell out with the leaders of the new state, died here today, family sources said.

Born in Tlemcen in 1898, the son of an artisan, he served with the French Army in World War I and, after a brief membership in the Communist party, founded in 1926 an association of North Africans in France to demand liberty for France's North African territories.

He was frequently arrested from 1934 onward for attempting to undermine the French state and was held under house arrest throughout World War II in Africa.

## Yablonski Killer Gets 3 Life Terms

ERIE, Pa., June 3 (AP)—William Prater was sentenced today to three concurrent life sentences for the shooting deaths of United Mine Workers leader Joseph Yablonski, his wife and daughter.

Judge Edward Carney, who imposed the sentences, said that they are to be served concurrently with a federal life sentence which Prater received earlier on a charge of violating the Yablonskis' civil rights.

Prater, 53, a former United Mine Workers official, was convicted in March, 1973, on three counts of first-degree murder in the 1969 slayings.

## China Overtakes Russia in Trade With U.S.

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, June 3 (NTT)—Trade between the United States and China will reach \$1.25 billion by the end of 1974, thus either equaling or surpassing Soviet-American trade, according to Commerce Department predictions.

To underline this dramatic development, Huang Chen, chief of China's liaison office in the United States, and other senior Chinese officials made their first public appearances tonight at a trade dinner in Washington.

The significance of Mr. Huang's public appearance was twofold: It tended to undercut speculation that current political uncertainties in China were adversely affecting ties with Washington, and it served as a reminder about continuing Sino-American bonds less than a month before President Nixon's trip to Moscow.

The persistent surge in Sino-American trade, up \$500 million from 1973, seems to indicate that whatever the meaning of present power struggles in Peking, relations with the United States are not a principal issue.

### Balance of Trade

In the first third of this year, Chinese-American trade totaled \$441 million, while the Soviet-American total was \$36 million. And while the United States held a 2-to-1 edge in its trade balances with the Soviet Union it kept a better than 10-to-1 advantage over China.

For 1974, Chinese exports to the United States may total \$100 million, whereas American exports to China will reach \$1.15 billion. "The trade imbalance is a sore point with the Chinese," a Commerce Department official said.

## Death Toll to 27 As Pakistan Riots Enter Fifth Day

LAHORE, Pakistan, June 3 (AP)—The death toll rose to 27 and the number of arrests to about 2,000 as religious riots continued into the fifth day in Pakistan, authoritative sources here reported.

Because of a government ban on detailed news reporting of the riots designed to cool religious tension, no official information on the extent of the disturbances was available.

But sources said that rioting continued in Punjab Province. Tens of thousands of orthodox Muslims in the Punjab and to a lesser extent in Pakistan's three other provinces, are known to have participated in riots against the extreme Qadiani Muslim sect, the sources said.

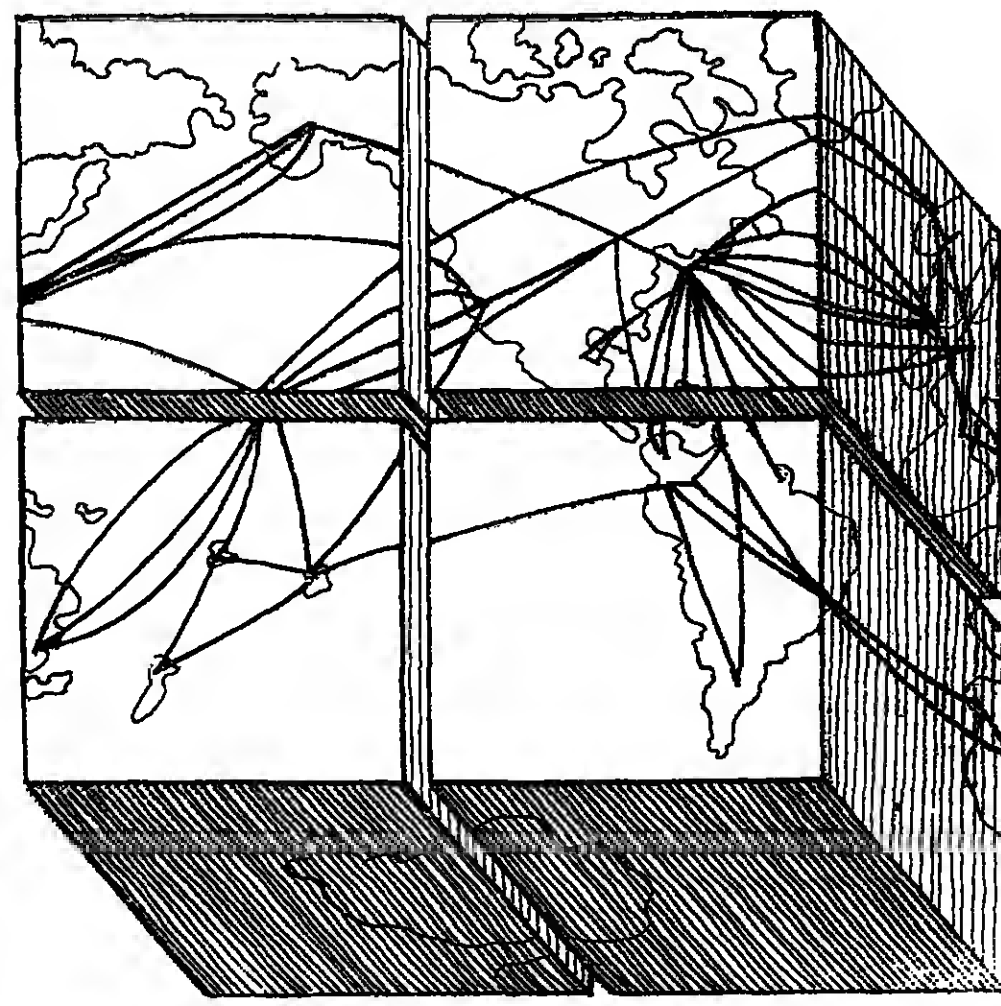
The riots were touched off last week when 5,000 Qadianis reportedly dragged 200 medical students from a train at Rawalpindi, the sect's stronghold in the Punjab, and beat them. A week earlier, the students had chanted anti-Qadiani slogans while passing through the town.

Since then, orthodox Muslims have retaliated by killing Qadianis, burning their mosques and ransacking and looting their homes and businesses.

## Holdup at Cemetery In Italy Nets \$23,000

ROME, June 3 (UPI)—The Rome cemetery was robbed today.

Police said four men with pistols and sawed-off shotguns drove up to the office of the Verano Cemetery and ordered the cashier, Mario Rinaldi, to hand over all the money in the office. They got 13 million lire (\$32,000).



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## Florida Bar Owner Dies of Grief, Wife Says, After Fatal 'Gin Duel'

FORT WALTON BEACH, Fla., June 3 (AP)—Grief over claims that he was responsible for the drinking deaths of two men has killed bar owner Claude Kidd, his widow said.

"It upset him that they were saying something that he wasn't guilty of," Catherine Kidd said yesterday. Two days after her husband died of a heart attack, Mr. Kidd, 52, had a history of heart trouble.

Mr. Kidd had "officialized" at a Memorial Day "gin duel" staged at his bar between Walter Wade, 39, and Eugene Cole, 32. Both men died within two days of the drinking bout, in which each consumed between 32 and 48 ounces of gin in less than an hour.

"It came as a shock to him when he got the news" of the two deaths, she said. "He could hardly believe it... He couldn't see how they could have died from what they had in his place."

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## American Makes Legal History in Belgium

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (HTT).—“How, in French parlance, do you address a female barrister?” asked an inquiring reporter. “Do I call you *madame* or *mademoiselle*?”

“I believe that you ought to refer to me as *madame*,” said Juliette Hopson, LL.D. “The police sergeant may get the wrong idea if you tell him that you want to see your mistress before making a statement.”

Miss Hopson, 24, made judicial history this spring in protocol-prone Belgium by becoming the first foreigner to be admitted to practice before the Belgian bar.

“It took some work,” said Miss Hopson. “I got my *docteur en droit* from the Brussels Free University in June, 1973, but the bar association wouldn't admit me last September. Not only was I a woman (that, in itself, was bad) but I was a foreign citizen as well. It took me half a year to get it established and recognized that there is nothing in the constitu-

tion to bar a legally qualified foreigner from the bar. I was admitted a few weeks ago.”

Madame Hopson was born in Dothan, Ala., a small town south of Montgomery near the Florida border. She came to Brussels in 1962 with her Belgian-born mother. Her father, Edison Hopson, a retired U.S. Army officer with a World War II European record, chose to settle at Atlantic Beach, near Jacksonville, Fla. Miss Hopson decided to retain her U.S. citizenship.

French Accent  
She speaks English with a slight French accent and, when caught in a syntactic maze, tends to switch to French. “What do you expect,” said she, “I’ve spent half of my life in the French-speaking end of Belgium.”

“I work primarily in French,” she said, “but I’m sure that I can build a case in English with an English-speaking client and argue it in French.”

Physically, Miss Hopson does not evoke the image of a solemn member of the bar at the Palais de Justice. She draws long looks from the men on the café terraces at the nearby corner of the Avenue Louise and Tolson d’Or, the heart of fashionable Brussels.

“Why did you pick law?” the reporter asked.

“I suppose that I’m a hot-tempered, aggressive, reasonable person,” Miss Hopson said. “These are three character traits, I believe, that may be useful to a lawyer. On top of that I wanted to prove to myself and my acquaintances that a woman may have a brain. There may be a touch of Women’s Lib philosophy in my psychological makeup.”

As a barrister of a few weeks standing, she is supposed, according to Belgian legal practice, to serve a three-year apprenticeship period as public counsel for defendants who can’t afford lawyers of their own. Most of her work, she believes, will be small cases.

“Later on I hope to get into corporate law,” she said, “involving things like the establishment of multinational companies in Belgium and charges of illegal competition. There is a lot to do in Brussels in that field, with the Common Market crowd kicking in.”

“I wish that some kind of lawyers’ exchange program could be arranged between Belgium and the United States,” she continued. “I’m sure that we Belgian barristers could learn a lot in U.S. courts and we may have a trick or two to teach our colleagues at American bars.”

Miss Hopson was back in the United States a couple of years ago to see her father at Atlantic Beach. “I saw him, all right,” she said, “but apart from him I saw only sections of New York, his garden and the glorious beach beyond. I want to go back next year and then I’ll see all (or much, at any rate) of my native country.”

She is a traveling woman. Last year she went to Singapore for a vacation and she is curious to find out, in a reasonably near future, what Japan is all about. She has seen most of Europe and wants to see the rest. On long weekends she goes to the Belgian seaboard “for kicks” or to the Ardennes “for work or rest.”

Miss Hopson looked at her watch: “Sorry,” she said, “I have to go to the jail.”

“There is a French fellow,” she explained, “charged with illegal entry and residence and the possession of drugs. I’ve been appointed to defend him.”

“How do you handle a case like that,” the reporter asked.

“I’ll try to build a case for him,” Miss Hopson said, “digging out and, sorrowful facts that may have contributed to his delinquency and which may soften the heart of the judge. My client, right or wrong, as long as he tells me the truth. So many of these small cases are the results of social injustices.”

Madame Hopson went off to the jail.

Juliette Hopson during ceremonies admitting her to the Belgian bar



Juliette Hopson during ceremonies admitting her to the Belgian bar

## OPERA IN FLORENCE

### Admirable 'Girl of the Golden West'

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, June 3 (HTT).—“The Girl of the Golden West” is surely the least frequently performed; and yet—as the Florentine revival which opened Saturday night at the Teatro Comunale simply demonstrated—it is one of the richest and most subtle scores.

Ironically, this elusive, nuanced music is wed to the least expressive of librettos. Still the Puccini magic works in a good performance, and the listener suspends disbelief in order to suffer with Minnie until she has triumphantly won her reformed bandit and outlived the wily, amorous abductor. This Florentine performance was good indeed, one of the high points of this year’s Maggio Musicale. No doubt the festival planned this revival because this year marks the 50th anniversary of the composer’s death; the commemoration was apt and admirable.

Much of the merit for this success belongs to the conductor Gianandrea Gavazzeni, who—with his many writings as well as with his distinguished work in the opera house—has long espoused the somewhat unimpeachable cause of verismo opera. His conviction was constantly evident last night, not a detail of the score escaped him, every hue of its many colors was sensitively evidenced. The drama was tautly, rightly paced, reaching a climax in the tense poker-game scene, then a soaring catharsis in a red-

wood forest finale. The Maggio’s orchestra was clearly inspired by Gavazzeni’s vision, and it played with particular precision and beauty of tone.

The singers also rose to the occasion. Orianna Santunione does not have a specially beautiful or flexible voice, but she has power and passion, and with these assets she created a Minnie who was both real and moving. The tenor, Giorgio Castellano Lamberini, is an uneven artist, but he, too, was in top form; the voice has a fine clarion ring, but he also succeeded in emphasizing the lyrical, poignant aspect of his character, and his last-act aria was properly applauded. The veteran baritone Giuseppe Taddei was a fine human, almost sympathetic villain.

The production was designed and staged by Sylvano Bussotti, the well-known avant-garde composer. Fortunately Bussotti conceived his production as a kind of homage to tradition, for “The Girl of the Golden West” is not a work that lends itself to fanciful variations. Only occasionally there were some bizarre lighting effects (the Sierra Madre turned red when Minnie saved Dick’s life at the end of Act II), but for the rest there was realistic, visible snow, and a live—if somewhat placid—horse. Bussotti also moved the chorus skillfully, and even managed to characterize slightly the many small roles, which were all well sung.

The festival program this past weekend also included two concerts of exceptional interest, given by the Gewandhaus Orchestra of Leipzig, paying its first visit to the Maggio. On Friday night, in the Comunale, Kurt Masur conducted Mahler’s “Way-farer Songs” (with the sensitive, musical young baritone Siegfried Lorenz) and a profoundly felt, splendidly balanced reading of the Bruckner Ninth Symphony. Masur’s exceptional feeling for orchestral balance and his carefully calculated dynamics served him in good stead on Saturday afternoon, when he and the orchestra moved to the acoustically tricky Basilica di San Lorenzo. Again the program was not easy: Regner’s Mozart variations, the Berg Violin Concerto (with the orchestra’s own Manfred Scherzer as the first-rate soloist), and Janacek’s “Taras Bulba.” The artistry of Masur and his collaborators triumphed over San Lorenzo’s resonance, and the concert was a major event of this 37th edition of the Maggio.

American Pianists  
The U.S. pianists Arthur Gold and Robert Fink are giving a series of five 6:30 p.m. recitals at the Théâtre de la Ville, Paris, June 4-8. Their program includes the sonata dedicated to them by Francis Poulenc, as well as music by Scriabin, Debussy and Milhaud. Also at the Théâtre de la Ville this month: the Orchestra Philharmonique de Strasbourg. In their first-ever Paris appearance, the orchestra, under the direction of Alain Lombard, will play works by Bartok and Prokofiev.

Perhaps with tongue in cheek, Yoshida commented that custom as far healthier than the U.S. pattern.

“American parties are the most hypocritical in the world. Even if a housewife is feeling sick, she will force herself to go to parties if it helps her husband’s career. But Japanese women do not have to go to these forced parties and to smile to people that she doesn’t like—their hostesses do that job for her,” she said.

No Part  
Mitsuko Enoki, founder of the Women’s Liberation League Opposing the Anti-Abortion Bill and Demanding Legal Use of the Pill, found it ironic that her hostesses are in on the executive talk over drinks at which many corporate decisions are formed—but female staff members of the companies involved are usually given no part in such no advance knowledge of such decisions.

“We should not despise the bar hostesses or feel they are worse than other women, but at the same time we should not forget they are sex objects for men. We should regard them as our colleagues, as our secret agents,”

Enoki suggested. She added that the “second wife” of Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka (who has kept a mistress and second family for many years) can know political decisions before anyone else in the country, and thus could be extremely helpful to the cause of women’s rights.

A former medical student at Kyoto University, Enoki has been engaged in the battle against a proposed change in Japanese law to outlaw abortion obtained for economic reasons. She is also attempting to gain full legalization of contraceptive pills, which in theory are permitted here only for medical reasons and not for contraception.

Men fear that to free women from the fear of pregnancy before marriage would be to impair the formidable strength of the family system underlying Japanese society. But Enoki feels that birth control options are necessary to eliminate the burdens of unwanted children as well as to control the population of the already crowded Japanese islands.

The discussion offered new evidence that not all of Japan’s women are submissive homebodies.

## The Unliberated Women of Japan—and Others

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO (HTT).—Three unusual women recently held a frank public seminar on the unliberated women of modern Japan.

A politician (Ryoko Otsawa), a photographer (Ryoko Yoshida) and the founder of a league to further birth control (Osaka Enoki) held forth for two hours before the foreign correspondents club. They made it clear that so far as they are concerned, the women of this country have a long way to go before achieving economic or social equality.

Thanked to the U.S. occupation, women have political suffrage and theoretical equality here and actually comprise about 5 percent more of the vote in elections than men, according to city councilwoman Ryoko Otsawa of Urawa City, a suburb of Tokyo.

In everyday life, however, the wages of working women average 48 percent of those of men, she said. There are 200 women among 10,000 Japanese lawyers, 4,000 women among 100,000 medical doctors, less than 500 women among 28,000 college professors and about 30 women among the 1,500 people who passed the higher level civil service examination last year.

Like Slaves  
“Foreign women say Japanese women are like slaves, bringing tea to the men and leaving them

to their talk. I agree with this type of comment. . . even university graduates think only of getting married. They do not worry about the rights of women, and think marriage is the best thing that can happen to them.”

Osawa added. A frequent figure on Japanese television, she divorced her husband and left her two children in his care to switch to a more active (and unusual) life style.

A more optimistic view came from free-lance photographer Enoki Yoshida. “Japanese men are said to be running rampant, but when they are alone with their wives they give them massages and are very nice. An American woman married to a Japanese told me, ‘He seems to be very strong and domineering in front of other people but when we are alone he is very tender.’ I think that is really kind of Japanese men, you must be alone with them.”

In keeping with tradition, many men still take the long way home, stopping at bars and other modern-day equivalents of the geisha house to relax in the company of pretty hostesses before looking in on wife and family.

Distinguished British Paintings, 1875-1950, Roland Browne and Delbanco, 19 Cork Street, London W.1, to June 15.

The secret is in Ebbel Walker, to whom a whole room is devoted in which Sisker, William Nicholson, Matthew Smith, and the early figurative painter Victor Pasmore are also highlighted.

Samuel Cooper and His Contemporaries, National Portrait Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London W.C.2, to June 16.

Samuel Cooper, the miniaturist of whose work his contemporary Samuel Pepys wrote, “It is so extraordinary as I do not know how to see the like again,” is here accorded a splendid solo, complete with related large oils by Robert Walker, Van Dyck and Kneller. The show is a fine tribute to the English baroque.

Surrealist Masters, 1974, Acropolis, Surrealist Art Center, 31 Brook Street, London W.1, to mid-July.

Not, I think, since the great surrealist exhibition in London in the mid-1930s has there been such a collection of first-rate surrealism in Britain. Twenty surrealists are represented in this show of more than 60 works, which includes no less than 15 examples of Dalí and eight of Magritte. Leonor Fini is represented by seven works, including the hauntingly beautiful “Losange Testa Virile.”

Opus 50, Espace Pierre Cardin, Avenue Gabriel, Paris 8, to June 21.

Opus International, the art magazine that “takes art as a center of reflection on all the structural changes in the intellectual field (la pensée) and in society” (an approach with which one may or may not agree) is celebrating the publication of its 50th issue by presenting works of some 24 of the artists it has supported. They are representative of the Paris avant-garde and include Auland, Boland, Fromang, Kero, Kudo, Stampfl and Ziemert.

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**Schonberg Memorial**

The house in Mödling, near Vienna, where Arnold Schonberg lived from the end of World War I to 1928, during the years he developed his 12-tone system, will be opened as a Schonberg memorial on June 4, and the International Arnold Schonberg society will hold its first congress in Vienna from June 4 to June 9.

The house, purchased by the Schonberg Society in 1972, will serve as a research center for the study of the music of the Second Vienna School and its successors. Musicologists Rudolf Stephan and Schonberg's brother-in-law, Rudolf Kolisch of the Kolisch Quartet, will head a seminar on the interpretation and analysis of Schonberg's string quartets at Mödling from Aug. 24-Sept. 13.



## Central Banks Agree to Back Euromarkets

Lenders of Last Resort Liquidity Runs Short

By William F. Low

LONDON, June 3 (AP)—In a major shift in official policy, Western central banks have agreed to protect the Euromarkets against collapse by acting as lenders of last resort.

Central banks, including those of Switzerland, West Germany, France and the United States, have reached informal agreement to provide virtually unlimited support to any major bank which has substantial Euromarket exposure and which as liquidity problems that lead to a major failure.

There is good reason to believe that the first test of this new policy involves Franklin National Bank, which has been active in short and medium-term Euromarkets both as a borrower and lender. As has been widely publicized, the U.S. Federal Reserve System has pumped in \$1 billion to keep Franklin afloat.

Open Hostility With the exception of the Bank of England, central banks traditionally have viewed the Euromarkets with undisguised hostility, often blaming them for monetary disorders.

The change in attitudes stems in self-interest, for it is the ch-maligned Euromarkets that have helped industrialized nations as France, Italy and Britain fight the impact of the oil price rise.

Since the beginning of this year, Western countries have raised the \$10 billion on the Euromarkets and are certain to borrow substantial amounts in coming months. Thus, any disruption of markets could have wide-ranging repercussions.

Consolidated central bank support of the Euromarkets comes at a critical time: The Euromarkets are in a nervous condition; major banks are reviewing their credit lines with other banks and, in some cases, cutting them; and any banks, notably Italian and Japanese, are being forced to pay substantial premiums for funds in the inter-bank markets.

The news that central banks have taken on this support role could help exercise a stabilizing influence on the markets.

Year Low in U.S. Index BOSTON, June 3 (AP)—The leading economic indicators, a "deflated" basis fell to the lowest level in almost two years April, according to the Boston Federal Reserve Bank.

The bank, which adjusts leading indicators reported by the Commerce Department to remove "noise" due to rising prices, reported that its "deflated" index fell to 114.2 in April, the lowest since 114.1 in September.

The April figure was down 1.1 points from 115.3 in March and 115.0 in February, the low for last year, recently as July, it stood at 115.1.

Some economists believe the Commerce Department's picture of the economy is more pessimistic than the more widely used index of leading indicators published monthly by the Commerce Department.

In contrast to the Boston index, the Commerce index in April at 172.3, the second-highest on record. The April figure was well above the 1973 high of 171.1, as well as the September, 1973, level of 147.1.



Marcel Voiret

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Forex Nephew, of France, has appointed Marcel Voiret manager of operations. He replaces Maurice Leprieux who died in March. Mr. Voiret was formerly assistant manager of operations.

First National Bank of Chicago has named six assistant managers in its European branches. They are: Felix Gametti and Paolo Profita, Milan; Jean-Marie De Liever, Brussels; Gonnage Poirier-Coutin, Paris; William Shorey, London; and Christopher Wagner, Rome.

## U.S. Weighs Sale of Franklin, Perhaps to a Foreign Bank

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—U.S. banking authorities are setting into place several options for Franklin National Bank, including its sale to an overseas bank—in the event that investor confidence in the troubled bank cannot be restored.

Officials are keeping a tight wall of security around their efforts. But last Thursday's word from the Comptroller of the Currency that several major New York banks have been asked to appraise Franklin's earnings position offers some clues to government contingency plans.

These standby plans, informed observers say, generally revolve around a possible sale of Franklin, either in whole or in part, to one or more domestic banking concerns. Another option, favored by some officials, would be a merger into a large overseas bank.

Comptroller of the Currency James E. Smith said he has met with officials of the Federal Reserve Board and the New York State Banking Department to detail three inquiries from banking concerns interested in acquiring Franklin. Mr. Smith, in an interview, would not disclose who has expressed interest, but it is understood they are foreign banking concerns, including at least two from London.

The comptroller's office would not be the primary regulatory agency to approve a takeover by a foreign bank, and Mr. Smith said he met with the other regulators to "keep them apprised" of the inquiries he has received.

Mr. Smith disclosed that he met again last week with Italian financier Michele Sindona, Franklin's chief shareholder, but he would not detail the purpose of the meeting. However, he said that Mr. Sindona "assures me there's no problem" in obtaining the \$50 million in funds that he has said he will pump into the bank.

Observers stress the authorities have not given up hope for a restoration of confidence in the bank.

## Lockheed and Textron In Financial Accord

BURBANK, Calif., June 3 (AP)—

A tentative refinancing plan designed to save Lockheed Aircraft Corp. from bankruptcy would have a Rhode Island conglomerate buy 45 percent of the financially troubled aerospace giant, it was announced today.

The announcement said Lockheed, the country's largest defense contractor, would receive a new investment of \$100 million, \$85 million of which would come from "Textron Inc., the Rhode Island concern. Textron chairman William Miller would replace Daniel Haughton as Lockheed chairman, and Mr. Haughton would be vice-chairman.

The plan drew the immediate support of Treasury Secretary William Simon, who said it could give Lockheed a new and solid future. The Pentagon, which last year had \$1.7 billion in contracts with Lockheed, said it had no objections to the plan, which is not a merger or consolidation.

The plan, which would take effect on Nov. 30 if various provisions are fulfilled, includes a restructuring of Lockheed's huge debt, which amounts to more than \$850 million.

It calls for Textron to buy 12 million new common shares of Lockheed at \$5 a share and \$35 million of a new Lockheed preferred stock, for a total of \$85 million.

The remaining \$15 million in-

vestment would be provided by offering three million new common shares to present Lockheed shareholders.

One condition of the arrangement is that Lockheed's 24 lending banks must convert \$275 million of the company's present \$820 million bank debt into the new Lockheed preferred stock. They would also have to confirm a bank credit to Lockheed of \$375 million.

One of the main purposes of the plan is to prop up Lockheed's sluggish L1011 TriStar jumbo jet program, on which the firm's existence is said to depend.

For the plan to go into effect, Lockheed would have to have a total of 180 firm orders for TriStar by Nov. 30, including the 135 firm orders that is already on hand. So far, 66 of the wide-bodied jets have been delivered.

Lockheed says its cumulative TriStar orders to date total 202 planes—the 135 firm orders and 67 second-buy options. Company officials estimate that more than 300 TriStars must be sold before a break-even point is reached.

Implementation of the plan also requires agreement by Rolls Royce, the British engine supplier for the L1011, to continue its support of the TriStar program. That support appeared to be assured.

In London, Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Rolls Royce, said, "I heartily endorse the plan. It is most constructive and puts Lockheed's liability beyond question."

Mr. Simon said the plan could mean elimination of the government's controversial aid program. Under that program, the government guaranteed to repay up to \$250 million in commercial loans to Lockheed. As of a month ago, Lockheed had borrowed \$200 million under the program, but the government has not been called on to make good its pledge to back up any loans.

Spokesmen for the firms emphasized that the deal would not mean a merger or consolidation, and said Textron operations would not be affected at all. Textron has holdings in industry and aerospace; its products range from slippers to helicopters. It has total assets of \$1.5 billion and showed a profit of \$100.5 million after taxes last year.

## Cornfeld Says Vesco Found It 'Simple' to Milk IOS

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP)—

Bernard Cornfeld says "it was quite simple and not at all brilliant" for Robert Vesco to loot \$224 million from Investors Overseas Services, as the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has charged.

In an exclusive interview with Barron's financial weekly, Mr. Cornfeld, the former social worker from Brooklyn who headed the \$3.5-billion IOS before turning the reins over to Mr. Vesco, also says the money taken from IOS may total about \$500 million.

"I don't have the exact figures," Mr. Cornfeld told Barron's, "but from the bills and pieces I've been able to put together, I'd guess we're talking about \$500 million."

"When the SEC says \$224 million, it's talking about \$224 million it can specifically earmark. There are large blocks of money that haven't been traced yet. In addition, money is being continually dissipated. Huge amounts are now going to lawyers in the form of monthly or weekly retainers."

Mr. Cornfeld, released on bail in April after spending 11 months in a Geneva jail, was interviewed at his new base of operations, the 40-room Douglas Fairbanks mansion in Beverly Hills.

Mr. Cornfeld said he is determined to restore the remaining IOS funds to their rightful owners and to complete the book he started during his imprisonment.

How He Did It Here is Mr. Cornfeld's explanation of how the \$224 million was taken from IOS:

"It was quite simple and not at all brilliant. We had two fiduciary banks, Credit Suisse and Bank of New York. The job of Bank of New York was to hold the securities. The job of Credit Suisse was to hold the cash."



Bernard Cornfeld



Robert Vesco

"Vesco began by getting Credit Suisse to violate a long-standing contract with me, which is going to be the basis of a New York lawsuit I'm going to file. The contract indicated that if Credit Suisse ever turned over the job of depositary of cash to another bank, it had to be to an institution with a capitalization of at least \$5 million. Any bank capitalized at \$5 million is reasonably substantial."

"On the day the cash assets of the IOS funds were turned over to Overseas Development Bank of Luxembourg, which was a little IOS operation, the bank had a capitalization of \$5 million because \$5 million had been transferred into the bank the day before the transaction."

"Prior to that, it had a capitalization of \$100,000. And whereas Credit Suisse had 23 employees who did nothing but handle IOS business, ODB Luxembourg had eight employees in the entire bank. They were totally incapable of handling our functions."

Mr. Cornfeld said he does not have the precise figure on how much cash was actually transferred, "but it was about \$180 million."

What about the securities? Barrow's asked Mr. Cornfeld.

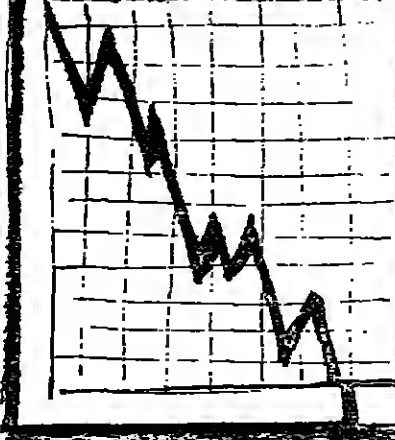
"For that, Vesco had to get the cooperation of Bank of New York, and he couldn't," Mr. Cornfeld said. "When Bank of New York sold securities, it was unwilling to transfer the cash to Overseas Development Bank, so Vesco switched the responsibility of depositary in securities to a little bank in New Jersey which happened to be the banker for International Control Ltd. firm controlled by Mr. Vesco."

"Then Vesco got rid of his portfolio managers. He wound up with one portfolio manager for the whole shebang, which was certainly economical but hardly in the best interests of the IOS investors."

"Vesco then gave the portfolio manager instructions to sell everything. Once securities were sold the cash went to the Overseas Development Bank in Luxembourg. From Luxembourg, it was transferred to the Bahamas Commonwealth Bank, which Vesco also controlled."

"From there, the money went into corporations that were either created to accept it or controlled by Vesco or people close to him," Mr. Cornfeld said. "There were no checks and balances, but that two or three people more or less signed everything."

## STOCK MARKET



## Russian Law Forbids Economic Reports

By Stephens Broening

MOSCOW, June 3 (AP)—A Soviet state secrets act forbids

American bankers from obtaining the credit information they say is required for the large loans Russia wants from the United States, the Associated Press has learned.

A Council of Ministers decree flatly prohibits any Soviet official from revealing the data normally

needed to back up the request for a loan.

This includes the nation's hard currency reserves, its gold reserves and its output of gold and other precious metals.

Although existence of such a secrets act has been presumed its details have never before been confirmed.

The decree listing state secrets whose divulgence is punished by law was adopted by the Council of Ministers on April 29, 1956.

The first nine paragraphs deal with military secrets, while paragraphs 10 to 17 fall under the heading of proscribed "information of an economic character."

Paragraph 11 forbids revelation of "production capacities, plans for production of precious and rare nonferrous metals and reports about the fulfillment of these plans." Gold is a precious nonferrous metal.

Paragraph 15 covers "the state of hard currency reserves, information about the financial balance, summarized information about state reserves and the places where precious metals and precious stones are kept in the U.S.S.R."

Two to Five Years Jail Article 75 of the criminal code sets a penalty of two to five years in prison for divulging state secrets where there has been "no indication of treason or espionage."

Absence of the desired information has out posed a problem so far in the extension of U.S. credits to Russia.

The Export-Import Bank has approved loans to the Soviet government totaling \$10 million, a relatively small exposure compared with U.S. loans to some other foreign clients.

U.S. bankers, however, have told the Russians they would need the reserves data as soon as possible if the present trend were to continue.

They have also explained that the information will certainly be required if the United States agrees to Russian requests to finance large-scale energy projects in the Soviet Union involving billions of dollars.

## Prime Rate Cut Is Help To N.Y. Mart

Bargain Hunting Ups Blue-Chip Issues

NEW YORK, June 3 (Reuters)—Bargain hunting in a number of recently depressed blue chips and the first reduction in the bank prime interest rate in three months drove New York Stock Exchange prices higher across a broad front today, but turnover remained light.

First National Bank of Chicago sliced its prime rate to 11.8 percent from 11.75 percent, effective tomorrow.

While the rate still is above the 11.12 percent charged by most other banks, it seemed to raise a hope among investors that interest rates have at least crested, even though they may not come down very far.

A spokesman for First National Bank of Chicago said, "The upward push on short-term rates appears to have subsided," and added, "We believe rates will trend downward later in the year."

However, New York banks were not as optimistic. While bank spokesmen here said money rates may be stabilizing, they said there was no clear sign yet that rates have turned downward.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 18.00 points to 821.28. About 1,060 issues gained to 335 declines.

Volume totaled 12.49 million shares compared with 10.81 million on Friday.

The bargain hunting was most noticeable in such blue chips as Du Pont, General Motors, Procter & Gamble, Eastman Kodak and Exxon, all of which advanced more than a point.

Eastman Kodak finished ahead 2 3/4 to 108 5/8, General Motors 1 3/4 to 51 3/4, Exxon 2 3/4 to 75 1/4, Procter & Gamble 1 1/2 to 39 1/2, and Du Pont 3 1/2 to 162.

The Supreme Court declined to review a lower-court ruling favoring Du Pont in a patent dispute with Dart Industries. The latter's stock was unchanged at 18.

Atlantic Richfield spurted 5 7/8 to 91. It was the subject of bullish comment in a published report over the weekend.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index climbed 0.53 to 52.04.

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## U.S. Commodity Prices

<b>SOYBEAN OIL</b>				Ocr	27.00	26.00	26.10	26.10
Jul	26.10	26.15	27.00	Dec	26.10	26.00	26.10	26.10
Aug	26.10	26.00	26.25	Nov	26.10	26.00	26.10	26.10
Sep	25.75	25.80	25.10	Oct	26.10	26.00	26.10	26.10
Oct	23.85	24.00	23.25	23.85	24.00	23.25	23.85	24.00
Nov	22.70	22.75	22.25	22.70	22.75	22.25	22.70	22.75
Dec	21.10	21.10	21.50	21.10	21.10	21.50	21.10	21.10
Jan	21.50	21.60	21.10	21.50	21.60	21.10	21.50	21.60
Feb	21.05	21.20	21.00	21.05	21.20	21.00	21.05	21.20
b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.				<b>LIVE NDGS</b>				
<b>SILVER</b>				Jun	27.00	26.45	27.00	26.40
Jul	27.00	27.00	26.40	Jul	26.10	26.20	26.65	26.20
Aug	26.00	26.00	26.40	Aug	26.47	27.15	26.25	26.20
Sep	25.00	25.00	25.40	Oct	26.10	26.70	25.25	25.50
Oct	24.00	24.00	24.40	Nov	25.85	26.30	25.55	25.80
Nov	23.00	23.00	23.40	Dec	25.80	26.30	25.55	25.80
Dec	22.00	22.00	22.40	Jan	25.80	26.30	25.55	25.80
Jan	21.00	21.00	21.40	Feb	25.80	26.30	25.55	25.80
Feb	20.00	20.00	20.40	Mar	25.80	26.30	25.55	25.80
Mar	19.00	19.00	19.40	Apr	25.80	26.30	25.55	25.80
Apr	18.00	18.00	18.40	<b>FROZEN PORK BELLIES</b>				
May	17.00	17.00	17.40	Jul	35.70	37.10	35.10	35.10
Jun	16.00	16.00	16.40	Aug	34.75	36.00	34.75	34.75
Jul	15.00	15.00	15.40	Sep	33.80	35.00	33.80	33.80
Aug	14.00	14.00	14.40	Oct	32.85	34.00	32.85	32.85
Sep	13.00	13.00	13.40	Nov	31.90	33.00	31.90	31.90
Oct	12.00	12.00	12.40	Dec	30.95	32.00	30.95	30.95
Nov	11.00	11.00	11.40	Jan	29.95	31.00	29.95	29.95
Dec	10.00	10.00	10.40	Feb	28.95	30.00	28.95	28.95
Jan	9.00	9.00	9.40	Mar	27.95	29.00	27.95	27.95
Feb	8.00	8.00	8.40	Apr	26.95	28.00	26.95	26.95
Mar	7.00	7.00	7.40	May	25.95	27.00	25.95	25.95
Apr	6.00	6.00	6.40	Jun	24.95	26.00	24.95	24.95
May	5.00	5.00	5.40	Jul	23.95	25.00	23.95	23.95
Jun	4.00	4.00	4.40	Aug	22.95	24.00	22.95	22.95
Jul	3.00	3.00	3.40	Sep	21.95	23.00	21.95	21.95
Aug	2.00	2.00	2.40	Oct	20.95	22.00	20.95	20.95
Sep	1.00	1.00	1.40	Nov	19.95	21.00	19.95	19.95
Oct	0.00	0.00	0.40	Dec	18.95	20.00	18.95	18.95
Nov	0.00	0.00	0.40	Jan	17.95	19.00	17.95	17.95
Dec	0.00	0.00	0.40	Feb	16.95	18.00	16.95	16.95
Jan	0.00	0.00	0.40	Mar	15.95	17.00	15.95	15.95
Feb	0.00	0.00	0.40	Apr	14.95	16.00	14.95	14.95
Mar	0.00	0.00	0.40	May	13.95	15.00	13.95	13.95
Apr	0.00	0.00	0.40	Jun	12.95	14.00	12.95	12.95
May	0.00	0.00	0.40	Jul	11.95	13.00	11.95	11.



## American Stock Exchange Trading

# Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on June 3, 1974

High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg					
701 Abby Glen	320	335	335	-1 1/2	400 Leab M	325	335	335	- 1/2	1525 Sleep R	160	175	1
2907 Abbott	5 11	10 1/4	11	+ 1/4	100 Liberman	5 16 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0	1800 Sandales O	5	6 1/4	0
1000 Acklands	5 11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	215 Melan H A	5 27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	0	1845 Tack Car A	30	31 1/2	0
100 Acres Ltd	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	0	3600 Amda	183	172	175	- 15	540 Tack Car B	325	329	3
400 Aquino E	5	7	7	72	300 M. Mills	5 12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	540 Tack Car C	325	329	3
360 Agra Ind	5	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/4	411 Mailgim	5 12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	540 Tack Car D	325	329	3
400 AIAA Get. A	5	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/4	240 Mail Storms	12	12	12	0	540 Tack Car E	325	329	3
401 Algo. Cmt	5 11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	250 Mclarsy	5 48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0	540 Tack Car F	325	329	3
1600 Alimex	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	0	4322 Moore	5 48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0	540 Tack Car G	325	329	3
1000 Alton C P	5 11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	765 Noranda A	5 41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0	540 Tack Car H	325	329	3
1000 Alton C P	5 11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	200 OGP Ind	5 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	0	540 Tack Car I	325	329	3
200 Banister C	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	0	4300 Ochow A	5 6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	0	540 Tack Car J	325	329	3
3600 Bank	5 32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	0	2775 Pampour	12	11 1/4	11 1/4	- 1/4	540 Tack Car K	325	329	3
1000 Bank Canada	50	50	50	0	495 Penco F V	5 9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	0	540 Tack Car L	325	329	3
100 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	100 Petrofin B	220	220	220	- 10	540 Tack Car M	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	500 Petrolina	5 20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	0	540 Tack Car N	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	2500 Point	5 18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0	540 Tack Car O	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	800 Pfiz C	5 18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	0	540 Tack Car P	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	120 Placer	5 19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	0	540 Tack Car Q	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	120 Placer	5 19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	0	540 Tack Car R	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	2700 Que Sturg	5 7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	0	540 Tack Car S	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	300 Reddeth	5 21	21	21	0	540 Tack Car T	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	1110 Riedel O A	5 7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	0	540 Tack Car U	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	300 Reichuld	5 24	23 1/4	24	0	540 Tack Car V	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	300 Revins Prg	165	145	145	- 1	540 Tack Car W	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	400 Rothman	5 12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	540 Tack Car X	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	4322 Shell Can	14 14 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	0	540 Tack Car Y	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	4670 Sherrill	5 9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	0	540 Tack Car Z	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	4800 Siebens	5 13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	0	540 Tack Car AA	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	2700 Siron	5 12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	0	540 Tack Car AB	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	4904 Simpsons	5 7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	0	540 Tack Car AC	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	5400 Simpsco S	5 11	10	10	- 10	540 Tack Car AD	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	10800 Still W Cn	5 5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	0	540 Tack Car AE	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	500 Southon	5 27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	0	540 Tack Car AF	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	3000 Stedical	5 9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	0	540 Tack Car AG	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0	2300 Steel Cn B	5 30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0	540 Tack Car AH	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AI	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AJ	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AK	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AL	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AM	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AN	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AO	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AP	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AQ	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AR	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AS	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AT	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AU	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AV	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AW	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AX	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AY	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car AZ	325	329	3
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1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car CM	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car CN	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car CO	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car CP	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car CQ	325	329	3
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1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car CV	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car CW	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car CX	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car CY	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car CZ	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car DA	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car DB	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car DC	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0						540 Tack Car DD	325	329	3
1000 Bank Bore	50	50	50	0									

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[illegible]

**This announcement appears as a matter of record only**



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**R.B.C. Finance B.V.**

**The Royal Bank of Canada**

**West LB International S.A.**

**Agent Bank:**

**Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce**

# Banca Commerciale Italiana

The Bank's net profit for the financial year ended December 31, 1973 was 6,617 million lire compared with 6,116 million lire for the previous year. Deposits went up 27% to a total of 9,064 billion lire while loans and advances rose only 12% to an aggregate of 4,400 billion, a development which is to be viewed also in the light of the selective credit control measures taken by the Italian monetary authority.

Further significant progress was again made in the Bank's International business activity which provided a considerable addition to earnings from interest margins. That the Bank could further strengthen its traditional leading position in the import and export sphere as well as in the foreign exchange market was also due to its own world-wide organization, further reinforced in 1973 by the opening of four new representative Offices (Moscow, Madrid, Beirut and Los Angeles).

In the Securities field the Bank actively participated in all the new life bond issues, heading three out of the eight that were made, as well as in public and private placements of company shares. Despite the shrinking of the «euro-issues», the Bank succeeded in maintaining its activity in the primary market at the previous year's level.

**Banca Commerciale Italiana - Head Office: Milan • Chairman: Prof. Dr. Gaetano Stammatt**  
**Managing Directors: Dr. Francesco Cingano, Dr. Antonio Monti**

285 Branches in Italy • 8 Branches abroad (Chicago, Istanbul, Izmir, London, Los Angeles, New York, Singapore, Tokyo) • 11 Representative Offices abroad (Ankara, Beirut, Cairo, Frankfurt a. M., Kuala Lumpur, Madrid, Mexico City, Moscow, Paris, São Paulo, Sydney).

**Balance sheet as of 31 December 1973**

	(in million lire)
<b>Liabilities</b>	
Capital	60.000
Reserves and Depreciation	46.102
Deposits & C.	9.270.052
Contra A/ cs	12.130.925
Other liabilities	694.405
<b>Profit &amp; Loss</b>	6.617
	<hr/> <b>22.208.101</b> <hr/>
 <b>Assets</b>	
Cash and Banks	3.253.392
Bonds & Shares	1.684.257
Holdings	50.562
Loans & Discounts	4.470.382
Contra A/ cs	12.130.925
Other Assets	618.583
	<hr/> <b>22.208.101</b> <hr/>

**Dividend for 1973: 8.50 % (unchanged), payable from April 29, 1974.**







# Borg Beats Nastase for Italy-Open Title



Bjorn Borg braces for forehand return in his semifinal match against Guillermo Vilas.

## Romanian Loses in 3 Sets

ROME, June 3 (UPI)—Bjorn Borg of Sweden defeated defending champion Guillermo Vilas of Romania today to win the Italian Open Tennis Championship, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Playing with only two hours' rest after winning his semifinal match over Argentina's Guillermo Vilas, Borg gave Nastase a lesson in passing shots which left the Romanian shaking his hands at the net.

For Borg, who will be 18 on June 16, this title is his first major grand prix circuit championship.

The final breakthrough for Borg came in the seventh game of the third set. Nastase went down 0-40, giving the Swede three break points. Nastase then doublefaulted to give Borg the break.

### Played Well

"I only knew I would really win at 5-3 of the third set," Borg said.

"I think I played very well here," Borg said. "But to win a championship takes a lot of luck. Also I think Nastase was tired. But my play went very well today."

Borg said he ate a steak and then rested during the two hours between the fifth and sixth sets. He also said that he had been more worried in his semifinal match against Vilas than during his match against Nastase.

The Swede sewed up the semifinal in the 11th game of the fifth set—which had been suspended yesterday because of darkness—when he finally broke Vilas's service on the Argentine's two errors at the net. Borg won the semifinal, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5.

"I was more worried in the match with Vilas," Borg said. "He was playing very well. We play a lot like and he is an excellent player. He was putting a lot of topspin on the ball. I was fortunate to win it."

### Break Service

In the final, Borg broke Nastase in the Romanian's first service and then served out to take the set. In the second, Nastase rallied and took his attack to the net, winning the first and third games at love.

The two traded service breaks twice in the fifth through the eighth games, but in the ninth game Borg held three break points in hand and finally converted on the third by passing to Nastase with his doublefaulted backhand.

Borg broke Nastase in the first

game of the final set. Then, with Borg leading, 2-0, Nastase indulged in a mild bout of racket throwing and won four straight points and even Borg's next service.

But the Swede took the next four straight games for the championship.

Raul Ramirez of Mexico and Zoran Gotfred of the United States defeated Nastase and Juan Gisbert of Spain, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, to win the men's doubles final.

### Ulrich Tops Sedgman

BIG CANOE, Ga., June 3 (UPI)—Denmark's Torben Ulrich upset top-seeded Frank Sedgman of Australia, 7-5, 7-5, yesterday to win the Big Canoe Grand Masters Tennis Championship.

Ulrich had to come from behind in the second set to take the match, trailing 5-3 after Sedgman ran off four straight games.

The 45-year-old Ulrich rallied for four straight games and the match in 90-degree weather as he appeared to have a slight cooling edge on the 35-year-old Sedgman.



DETERMINED GESTURE—Bob Menne clenches his fist after forcing a playoff with Jerry Heard in golf tourney.

## 'Rabbit' Tops Veterans at Kemper Open

Menne Is Golf Victor In Playoff With Heard

By John S. Radosta

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 3 (UPI)—Bob Menne, a struggling golfer who had to qualify his way into the Kemper Open, won that tournament yesterday by shooting a 67 to tie Jerry Heard and then defeated him on the first hole in a sudden-death playoff.

Menne, one of the pro tour's "rabbits," a nonexempt player who must qualify for individual tournaments—had Heard after 72 holes at 270, 18 under par, breaking Tom Weiskopf's record by a stroke. Heard automatically placed second after losing the playoff.

Dave Hill shot a final round of 55 to take third place at 271, and Lee Trevino, leader at the 36-hole mark, finished fourth at 272. Billy Casper, former U.S. Open and Masters champion, tied with J. C. Snead at 270.

Heard had started the day with a 3-stroke lead over Trevino and Menne, and naturally the pressure was on them to catch up. Trevino did not, but Menne did while Heard was shooting a 70.

Menne's victory rested on two critical birds. The first was a six-foot putt on the 12th green of the closing round which forced the tie with Heard. The second was a double-birdie 25-foot putt on the 15th green, the first and only hole of the playoff.

### Best Finishes

Menne's best finishes this season have been tied for 26th in the Los Angeles and Memphis Opens and his winnings have totaled a bit over \$7,000. Yesterday he won a \$50,000 share of the \$250,000 purse.

Heard, who already has passed \$100,000 this season, said, "I have to lose. I can't lose to a younger guy. He needs the exemptions and the money. It's not like losing to Jack Nicklaus, who has more money than he can spend."

The Kemper was the second "designated tournament" of this season and also the second won by a nonexempt player.

A "designated tournament" is a project started this year by the Professional Golfers Association to create financially attractive events by requiring leading stars to take part in them.

The first such tournament, the Colonial two weeks ago at Fort Worth, Texas, was won by Rod Curly, a player who had not been high enough in the standings to be designated. The third and last designated tournament will be the World Open in September at Pinehurst, N. C.

SCORING LEADERS

Player	Score	Player	Score
B. Menne	67-55-51-61-279	J. Heard	68-64-65-107-270
D. Hill	67-56-70-70-263	L. Trevino	68-64-69-271
B. Casper	68-64-69-271	J. C. Snead	68-64-69-271
K. Trevino	68-64-69-271	C. Casper	68-64-69-271
C. Snead	68-64-69-271	C. Casper	68-64-69-271
C. Casper	68-64-69-271	C. Snead	68-64-69-271
C. Snead	68-64-69-271	C. Casper	68-64-69-271
C. Casper	68-64-69-271	C. Snead	68-64-69-271

Siderow Performs Well

GULLANE, Scotland, June 3 (UPI)—Dick Siderow of Westport, Conn., began the defense of his British amateur match-play golf title with a masterful performance on the gate-sweep Muirfield links today.

The 36-year-old stockbroker disposed of Irishman Perry Malone by 5 and 3 to ease into the second round, winning six of the first nine holes which he covered in only 34 strokes—two under par.

But most of his lesser-known colleagues in the 56-man U.S. contingent, battling for the coveted title, were struggling to hold their game in the cold, northwesterly wind.

Warren Dalley, a 41-year-old steel executive from Madison, Wis., did succeed and joined Siderow in the second round with a 4 and 3 victory over another American, Mark Jones of Minneapolis.

Italy Defeats Greece

VICENZA, Italy, June 3 (Reuters)—Italy beat Greece, 58-33, in an European Basketball Cup match played here last night.

## Referees Get World-Cup Training

FRANKFURT, June 3 (Reuters)—Thirty top soccer referees from five continents gather here this week to prepare for the World Cup finals.

It is part of the International Football Federation plan to ensure a common code of refereeing in the 16-nation finals, in a bid to make them free of the troubles which have plagued previous championships.

The preparations involve a week-long briefing on the standards expected from the carefully selected referees, and on how FIFA wants the rules interpreted during all 38 matches, from the kickoff here on June 13 to the final in Munich on July 7. Situations which are open to misinterpretation will be clarified in discussions with FIFA experts. "Firms will be used to illustrate the correct decisions referees should make."

Many of the films spotlight refereeing failures in previous World Cup finals. Too often in the past, the showpiece for all that is great in the game has been degraded by ugly incidents. A lack of consistent interpretation of the rules as well as a lack of authority and discipline on the field have been the causes of explosive scenes.

In February, as a step toward solving these problems, FIFA selected the men they believe should be in charge of the finals and explained the idea of the "training week" in Frankfurt.

"When the week ends, a West German organizing committee spokesman said, 'the referees will be in no doubt how FIFA wants the finals run.'"

He added: "Similar moves were made before the last finals in Mexico four years ago and helped enormously in improving refereeing standards. We are hoping there will be as much success this time."

The Mexico finals will be remembered for the introduction by referees of colored cards—yellow for a caution, red for ordering off—which improved communication on the field.

Misunderstandings, invariably involving the South Americans and Europeans, have been the cause of much of the trouble in previous finals.

Since the Mexico finals, there have been moves on both continents to eliminate violent play and deliberate fouling as well as attempts to appreciate each other's interpretations of how the game should be played.

But in the past year alone, matches involving teams from both sides of the Atlantic at international and club level have shown that cynical and brutal play is continuing.

Only six weeks ago, Australian Ray Beatty was left partially paralyzed after what his teammates said was a karate chop from a Uruguayan player during an international match in Sydney.

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**PEOPLE:** Mrs. Harold Wilson  
On God and England

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